

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

VOLUME XVII, NUMBER 42

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 19, 1948

Discussion of DP's Continues

Under a New Law Some of the Displaced Europeans Can Come into the U. S.

ONE of the last bills passed during the recent session of Congress was the measure admitting 205,000 European refugees to the United States within the next two years.

Sponsors of the bill urged its adoption on the grounds that America's normal immigration quotas would not permit the entry of a sufficient number of these refugees, most of whom were born in eastern Europe. They cited the fact that this country's regulations for the admission of foreigners for permanent residence allowed the greatest number of immigrants to come from northern and western Europe. The proposed bill, they argued, provided for higher quotas for refugees from the eastern European countries.

The bill was also needed, according to its proponents, because of America's position as a world power. If she led the way and provided refuge for the homeless and the persecuted, they said, other nations would be likely to follow suit.

At the moment, there are something like 850,000 displaced persons, or "DP's," in Italy and the western occupation zones of Germany and Austria. Most of them do not want to return to their former homes for religious or political reasons. Jews, for instance, refuse to go back to their native countries because of the experiences they underwent at the hands of anti-

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RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil's beautiful capital, with the famous Sugar Loaf Mountain on the left

THREE LIONS

Brazil Plans Improvement

Billion-Dollar Program May Be Undertaken by Nation's Government; Work Now Promoted by UNESCO Should Also Benefit the Country

TWO plans now getting under way in Brazil are expected to bring about tremendous changes in that country's way of life. They may also increase the world's food supply and open new regions for settlement by people from the overcrowded countries of Europe.

One of these plans is being undertaken by the Brazilian people themselves. Its name, SALTE, is formed by letters from the Portuguese words meaning health, nutrition, transportation, and electricity. Under this program, which has been recommended by President Dutra to the Brazilian Congress, more than a billion dollars is to be spent on internal improvements

for the nation in the next five years.

The second plan is a scientific study of the Amazon River system. It is being promoted by UNESCO, the educational and scientific branch of the United Nations. The great Amazon valley, which is twice as large as the Mississippi Basin in our own country, is to become a vast scientific laboratory where scientists of many nations will carry on their investigations.

The Amazon region is practically a "no-man's-land" today. Ocean-going vessels have sailed nearly 2,000 miles up the main river, as far as Iquitos in Peru. But white men have seldom gone more than five miles inland from the river bank. They have left the

dense jungle and its hidden wealth to the half million native Indians who inhabit the area.

The UNESCO project hopes to make it possible for larger numbers of people to live and farm in this region. Scientists will soon sail up the river to establish testing stations and try to find out what must be done to enable men to live in the intense heat and torrential rainfall which prevail in the Brazilian jungles. Protection against insects and tropical diseases (mainly malaria) must be developed before the Amazon basin can be opened up for settlement.

Other Latin American nations are also interested in the scientific study and development of this area. Neighboring countries, including Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Venezuela will contribute men and money to carry on the work. Representatives of these nations attended a conference last May in Peru and approved a budget of \$300,000 for the first year's activities. They all expect to benefit from increased trade and production resulting from the development of the river basin.

Of these two programs, SALTE will probably be of more immediate importance than the UNESCO research. It is larger than the UNESCO study and has aroused more interest among the Brazilians themselves.

The SALTE plan was drawn up by a committee of experts representing the various political parties in Brazil. In its final report the committee stated: "As a nation, we are a half century behind the rest of the world in progress and civilization. If we wish to give a better future to our coming generations, this plan will save us." The purpose of the Brazilian "Five-Year Plan" is to develop the vast resources of the nation and raise

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Are You Always Sane?

By Walter E. Myer



Walter E. Myer

IF someone were to ask you whether you are sane or insane, you would answer that you are sane. Your answer would be correct, for of course you are. But suppose the question were asked a little differently. Suppose you were asked whether you are sane all the time. Here again, you would be inclined to say that you are.

But wait a minute. Examine your case more carefully! Are there moments when the controls which we associate with sanity are thrown aside—moments when you act like a person afflicted with insanity? For example, do you sometimes become very angry and "lose control of yourself"? Do you, at such times, do and say things that you would not think of saying and doing under ordinary conditions?

When one is very angry, when he flies into a rage, his entire body is affected.

His face reddens. He trembles from head to foot. He has lost control of his bodily reactions. His mind as well as his body is out of balance. He says foolish or even violent things. Reason abdicates, and he acts in response to his emotions. He is no longer the reasonable, thoughtful person that he ordinarily is.

Fortunately, in the case of most of us, these fits of anger are short lived. We soon regain balance and regret our angry conduct. But suppose we did not recover quickly. Suppose we should be in a state of anger most of the time. Then people would say we were insane—that we were maniacs. And they would be right. Speaking in practical rather than medical terms, we may say that the difference between an insane person and one who gives way now and then to fits of anger is that the one is habitually insane, while the other is only occasionally and temporarily so.

One who loses his temper may quickly

recover and resume his usual behavior. But he may never completely regain the position he held in the eyes of his friends. His best friends may excuse his temporary outbursts, but they will not have quite the old confidence in him. Other friends may grow to dislike him. Furthermore, he will lose self-respect.

We all want to be healthy in mind as well as body. We want to be balanced, self controlled and sane, not most of the time but all the time. And we can be. The normal individual can learn by practice to control his emotions and to keep reason in command. Everyone feels the emotion of indignation at times, but the masterful person holds it in check. He does not make his violent emotions public. He never acts like a spoiled child or a maniac.

Such a person is universally respected. He is in command of his own spirit. "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."

Brazil's Plans

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the living standards of its people.

Potentially, Brazil is a rich and powerful country. In area it is larger than the United States. It contains almost half the territory and half the people of all South America. But its natural resources—forests, rivers, minerals, and farm lands—have not been fully developed. As a result, the great mass of the people live in poverty and ignorance.

To remedy these conditions, the SALTE plan calls for spending \$130 million on health, nearly \$200 million on food and nutrition, an equal amount for electric power, and over \$400 million for transportation—roads, railways, airports, and river navigation.

Machinery for Farms

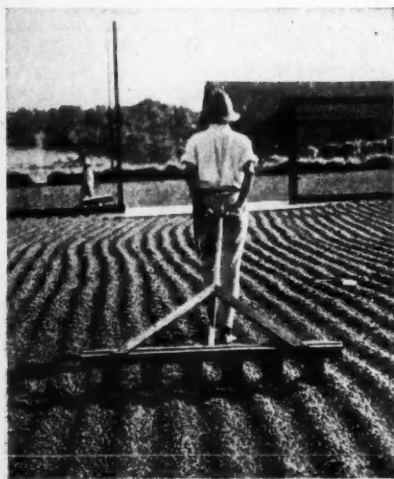
To increase Brazil's food supply, the project calls for the use of more modern machinery on farms growing wheat, corn, and rice. Farmers will be trained to operate this new equipment, and large-scale, scientific farming will be encouraged. Improved methods of agriculture will also be introduced on the big sugar and coffee plantations.

Electricity will be generated by harnessing Brazil's great waterfalls, some of which are higher than our own Niagara Falls. Huge generators will be installed to produce electric power for new industries. Giant dams along the rivers in the northeastern part of the country will not only generate electricity but will also provide water to irrigate large tracts of the country's fertile farm land.

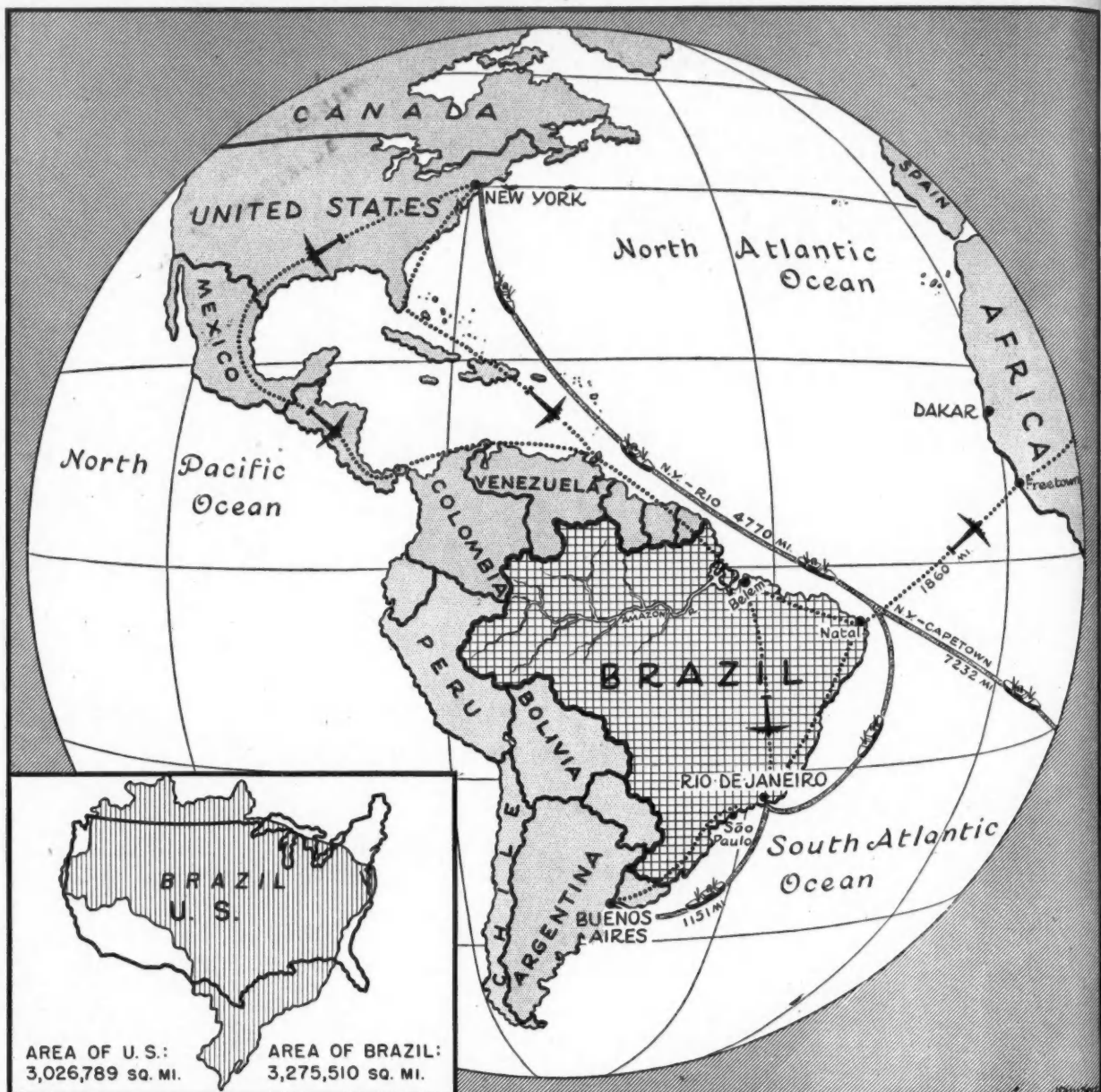
The need for electric power in Brazil is great because the country has very little coal or oil to feed its industries. There are small coal fields in the southern part of the country, but they produce an inferior grade of coal. Oil production is being increased, but Brazil has no large petroleum fields like those in the United States or the Caribbean area.

Under the SALTE program, the health of the Brazilian people is to be closely studied. Efforts are to be made to check the spread of tropical diseases through improved sanitation and the use of new drugs discovered during World War II. Special attention will be given to increasing food production and improving the diet of the average family.

Brazil plans to spend more money on transportation than on any other part of the Five-Year Plan. The coun-



COFFEE, being dried in this picture, is Brazil's leading crop. The country now wants to grow other products for home use and for export.



MAP FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

try's need for better transportation is revealed in the following comments by Edward Tomlinson, noted authority on Latin American affairs, writing in a recent issue of *The Rotarian*:

"The most serious of all the handicaps to Brazilian economic development and progress has been the lack of transportation, especially into the fabulously rich interior. Except around the great cities, the roads are not only poor, but in many instances there are no roads at all. Even today food products needed in the great cities have often rotted 50 miles away because they could not be transported.

"There isn't a single railroad or highway extending north and south the length of the country. Except by water or air, the capital city of Rio de Janeiro is farther from the majority of the (Brazilian) state capitals than it is from New York, London, or Paris. Plans are therefore being drawn for an ambitious new highway system. It will be a tremendous project with a trunk road running from north to south and other highways extending from the coast to the principal inhabited areas.

"Meanwhile, airways operate to every city and town in the nation. It may be a surprise, but there are more miles of regularly scheduled air lines in Brazil than there are in the United States."

Unlike our own country and most of the nations of western Europe, Brazil has not yet had an Industrial Revolution. Farming and manufacturing are carried on by hand methods. The country uses very little machinery and has no industrial centers

to compare with Pittsburgh, Chicago, or Detroit. According to a recent census, 65 per cent of all workers are engaged in farming, cattle raising, or forestry.

The chief products of Brazil's farms are cotton, corn, rice, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco. Coffee is the nation's most important export crop, amounting to one-half the total world supply. Intensive efforts have been made in recent years to grow rubber in Brazil, but the country's output is still only a very small fraction of the total world production. Brazil was the original home of the rubber tree, but lost its supremacy as a rubber-producing country when the tree was introduced into the East Indies.

World War II provided a great stimulus to the growth of mining and manufacturing in Brazil. Because of the German conquests and the submarine warfare in the Atlantic, Brazil found itself cut off from Europe's manufactured goods. It therefore turned to making its own supplies, particularly cotton clothing and chemicals.

At the same time, Brazil did everything possible to produce scarce commodities needed by the United States. It supplied our war factories with such products as chromium, industrial diamonds, and quartz crystals (used in radios and bomb sights). High-ranking military officers say that "we might have lost the war if it had not been for the key products supplied us by Brazil."

Because of its wealth of natural resources, its leaders believe that Brazil is "The Land of Tomorrow." They

believe that, when its resources are fully developed, Brazil will take its place as one of the most powerful nations in the world.

Brazil's deposits of iron ore, which have scarcely been touched as yet, constitute 25 per cent of the total world supply. They are found mainly in the province of Minas Gerais, north of Rio de Janeiro, where a large steel plant was erected during the war. In addition, Brazil possesses rich veins of gold, copper, lead, nickel, chromium, manganese, and precious stones. It is the chief source of carnauba wax, used in making phonograph records.

To Limit Foreigners

In developing these resources, however, the people of Brazil want to prevent businessmen in other countries from gaining too much control. The new constitution, adopted in 1946, states that the right to establish mines and hydroelectric plants will be granted only to Brazilians or to firms organized in Brazil. The nation must depend, of course, on help from more highly industrialized countries such as the United States, but it does not want to see the profits from new enterprises go entirely to foreigners.

The people of Brazil are enthusiastic about the prospects for developing new industries and raising their standard of living. They hope that SALTE and the UNESCO research project will be keys to a prosperous future for their country. The rest of the world will closely watch Brazil's efforts to open new areas for settlement and to improve the lot of her people.

Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The opinions quoted or summarized on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

The Atlantic Monthly has presented two articles on the relationship between wages and profits. Both of them are summarized here:

"The Gap Between Prices and Wages," by Philip Murray, Atlantic Monthly.

Organized labor in the United States has one basic objective—an ever-improving standard of living for all workers everywhere. To achieve our goal we must, among other things, see that the mass of American consumers gets a larger share of the profit dollar through increased wages.

One argument used against wage increases is that they are inflationary. Actually, increased wages are not inflationary, since prices need not be raised to pay the additional wages.

In seeking higher wages since the war, organized labor has always asked that the increase be made out of profits. Each time wages were raised, labor felt it had been given a new lease on life. But, as soon as the raises were granted, industry unjustifiably jacked prices up. Employers knew that the demand for goods was high, and that consumers would pay whatever price was asked.

Figures show clearly what has happened. Between January 1945 and January 1948, the cost of living rose 31.4 per cent, weekly wages before taxes in manufacturing increased 11 per cent, and corporation profits after taxes rose 90 per cent. The average worker has, therefore, been forced to accept a lower standard of living.

Most business organizations are making large enough profits to pay for any improvements needed in their enterprises, to set aside reserve funds for possible emergencies, to raise wages, and, after meeting all these expenses, to have good profits left over for the owners.

"Are Profits Too High?" by Sumner H. Slichter, Atlantic Monthly.

Although no general statement about profits can apply to all industries, it can be said that profits on the whole are not excessive. It is very

doubtful that wages could be raised simply by reducing profits. Prices would almost inevitably rise.

One way to determine whether business income is too large is to see whether that income is attracting the new capital which industry needs. During the last year, dividends, which are paid out of profits, were not high enough to bring in sufficient investment capital for businesses.

Most firms had to use part of the money they made to rebuild damaged equipment and to build new plants. If that money had been paid out as wages, those improvements could not have been made. And only by making such improvements can we keep our industrial machine in working order.

Even if business did not need its profits and could distribute the money to its employees, wages could still not be raised without a corresponding increase in prices. When additional amounts of money are put in the consumers' hands, people are bound to bid prices up. Such an occurrence could be avoided, of course, if taxes were raised, too, or if people were to save their additional wages.

The only way to get a higher standard of living is to increase production. If production is to be raised, we must have more factories and more machinery than we now have. Business profits are needed to pay for the new equipment.

"Inside Report on Europe—The Rebirth of Hope," by Louis Dolivet, United Nations World.

There is optimism about the future in Europe today. This optimism has resulted from the definite signs of economic recovery and from the lessening of international political tensions. Whereas last year fear of an imminent war was prevalent, this year finds Europeans more certain of peace.

A European federation is looked upon as desirable by many, but it is considered a hope for the future. The major problem of the day is still the relationship with the United States and Russia.

Europeans admire America's productivity and are grateful for our generosity. On the other hand, they envy the United States and its wealth



"WHO'S chasing whom?"

CARMACK IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

of resources, distrust its motives of foreign policy, and fear that its economic expansion may permanently impoverish their continent.

Fear of Russia among Europeans has declined as the Communists have lost elections in Western Europe.

Although information about the accomplishments of the United Nations is scarce in Europe, the world organization is looked upon with favor.

From the suffering of the war, a more mature, less nationalistic Europe is emerging. Democracy can flourish there if it is encouraged.

"Is the Man in the Kremlin Another Hitler?" by Edward Krankshaw, New York Times Magazine.

Stalin is not another Hitler. It cannot be said that, like Hitler, he has proclaimed to the world that he intends to enlarge Russia by force; or that, like the Nazi dictator, he heads a militant nation, desiring to revenge itself for earlier defeats. Nor can it be said that, like Hitler, he is a mad adventurer, inventing ideological excuses for aggression.

True, Stalin—like Hitler—bases his power on force and the concentration camp. Like Hitler, Stalin has militarized his people.

But the all-important difference between these two men lies in the fact that Hitler believed Nazism to be his own creation and therefore felt free to do as he pleased, whereas Stalin is merely the senior representative of a theory set forth in the first instance by others. Hitler depended entirely on his own personality, his army, and to traitors of other nations in conquering his neighbors. Stalin, on the other hand, believes himself the leader of a force which will sweep the world in accordance with the communist theory propounded by Marx and Engels. There is every reason to believe that he considers the overthrow

of capitalism by the Communists as inevitable and that therefore history is on his side.

Simply to suppose that the Russian leader is another Hitler and act accordingly in trying to deal with him and his compatriots is a grave error. The great danger of communism, which makes it even more dangerous than Nazism, is, that unlike the German ideology, it is not just one man, not just one nation, but a world-wide belief in the inevitability of the ultimate success of its aims.

The spirit of unrest throughout the world today and the need for reform in many lands has crystallized into a dogma which is directed from the Kremlin. Our task is to prove to those who believe in reform that the communist way is not the right way, and to show that Marxism is not a worthy philosophy for decent minds.

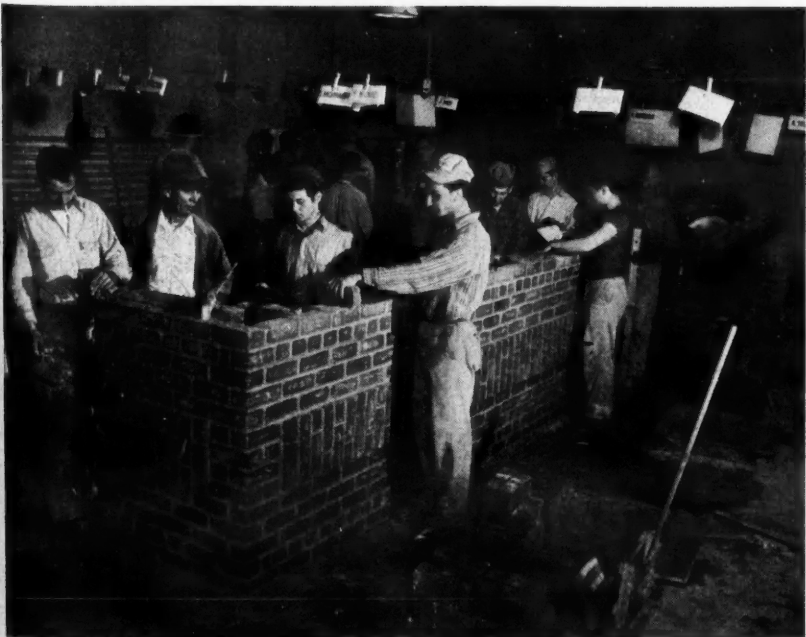
"Craftsmen—Vanishing Americans," by Norman Kuhne, Nation's Business.

A group of experts in the Department of Defense is studying our future labor supply. They find that we face a shortage of all-around skilled workers in the shop and metal trades and in the construction crafts, and a shortage of trained office personnel—stenographers and secretaries.

Several factors contribute to the lack of skilled workers. The changing age make-up of our population is one. Restrictions on immigration is another factor. Many of our older skilled craftsmen came from Europe. We have limited this source of supply by our immigration laws.

Economic conditions of the 1930's have also contributed to the shortage. Neither the unions nor the employers wanted training programs then.

Both the unions and the employers have changed their attitudes now. In many instances, both are taking part in expanding training programs.



UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS are cooperating in many cities to train skilled workers for industry. This picture shows work in a bricklayers' school in Brooklyn, N. Y.

WIDE WORLD

The Story of the Week

Berlin Crisis

As we go to press, the Berlin situation is becoming more serious. The recent protest of the British, French, and U. S. governments to Moscow over the Russian blockade marks the transfer of the problem from the hands of the military governors of the occupation zones to the top-flight diplomatic level. The American protest was made in a note personally handed to the Russian ambassador by Secretary of State Marshall. The British and French protests were also made through the channels of the civil, rather than the military, governments.

The Western Powers demanded that the economic blockade of Berlin be lifted without delay. The American note pointed out once again that Great Britain, France, and the United States were granted equal rights with the Soviet Union in the occupation of Berlin by negotiations carried out when the four nations concerned were acting as war allies.



THIS FIVE-CENT STAMP will commemorate the Golden Anniversary celebration in New York City. In 1898, the five boroughs, each a city in itself, were brought together to form the metropolis as we know it today.

Although the Berlin sectors of the Western nations have been successfully supplied by air in recent weeks, observers agree that this is but a temporary solution of the problem. They point out that seasonal fog and rain will seriously curtail flights within a few months and say that the ground routes into Berlin must unquestionably be opened if the blockaded city is to be kept in food and fuel this winter.

It is believed by many that Russia fully realizes the Western Powers will not be forced out of Berlin, but that she is continuing the blockade in order to force Great Britain, France, and the United States to agree to another four-power conference in which the whole German problem might be re-examined. The Soviet Union might then, it is felt, offer to lift its blockade in exchange for certain concessions, as, for example, a voice in the control of the Ruhr.

Finnish Elections

Now that the Communists have been thoroughly defeated in the recent elections in Finland, observers are wondering if they will abide by the decision of the majority of the voters or will try to get control of the government by other means. No disorders

followed the balloting, but it seems likely that the role of the Communists in the Finnish cabinet may be the subject of controversy in discussions among government leaders later this month.

The elections confirmed the widespread belief that the Finnish Communists have lost ground over the past three years. The Communist-dominated Popular Democrats lost 11 seats and now have 37 members in the 200-seat Finnish parliament. The Agrarian party, which represents the landowning farmers, became the strongest single group in the legislative house with 56 members.

Finland seems likely to continue its coalition-type government with all the major parties represented in the cabinet. Thus, despite the fact that they lost strength, the Communists will probably be given some cabinet posts. If a crisis arises, it may well be over the assignment of cabinet positions. The Communists have already said that they want the Minister of the Interior to be a member of their party. Since this key position controls the police force, the Communist demand is certain to meet with strong opposition.

Youth Fights Fire

As the summer drought extends itself over many parts of the nation, thousands of young people are moving into action in the never-ending war on forest fires. In a wide variety of ways they are aiding the state and national forest services in preventing or checking the conflagrations which annually ravage thousands of acres of our best timberland.

In some states crews of boys stand ready for emergency use in fire fighting. For example, in Virginia more than 6,000 boys of high school age are organized in "Keep Virginia Green" crews. They learn how to fight fires in school, and when disaster strikes they are ready to take their places on the forest-fire line.

In the destructive New England fires last fall, the Junior Red Cross and other youth organizations set up can-tees and did various other important behind-the-lines jobs as well as actually taking part in the fire fighting. The Boy Scouts and 4-H Clubs are particularly active in distributing posters and other materials in fire-pre-



ARABS AND JEWS in Palestine have agreed to divide the harvest in the no-man's land between their fighting forces, even though trouble continues there

vention campaigns. The Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, and many other youth organizations are also zealously crusading to save our timber reserves.

Forest service authorities are giving the nation's youth a great deal of credit for the reduction in forest fires over the past eight or nine years. During that period the number of woods fires has dropped by about 15 per cent. However, there are still about 170,000 forest fires a year. The lowering of this number stands as the next goal of fire-prevention groups the nation over.

Goodwill Experiment

An interesting project in promoting international good will is now coming to a successful conclusion in Boston where 73 engineering students from 17 European countries are going into the last weeks of the summer session at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The story of their stay in this country forms a good example of how a university and community may cooperate in the cause of international friendship.

Two MIT students, both veterans, conceived the idea of bringing some outstanding foreign students here for the Institute's six-week summer session. The college cooperated by canceling its fees. Lodging for the visi-

tors was arranged with American students. Radio Station WCOP in Boston appealed for funds to carry out the program, and met with a good response.

Embassies in Washington supplied the names of outstanding students, and many European nations provided transportation on merchant ships. Upon the arrival of the students, Station WCOP held weekly broadcasts in which the youths were interviewed. The broadcasts attracted wide attention, and the visiting students were invited into numerous homes. The project became a community undertaking.

As a result of the experiment, a widespread awakening of interest in foreign lands and peoples is taking place at MIT and throughout the neighboring communities. The success of the undertaking may well stimulate other colleges and near-by communities to similar joint endeavor in future summers.

Renewed War in Palestine

The resumption of war in Palestine has thrown the troublesome Holy Land problem back into the hands of the United Nations. The Security Council is now attempting to bring about lasting peace between Arabs and Jews—an achievement which UN Mediator Count Bernadotte was unable to effect during the 30-day truce in the fighting. Events indicate that only strong, international action can avert prolonged conflict in the Palestine area.

When the truce expired about 10 days ago, the Jews agreed to Count Bernadotte's proposal to extend it for another month, but the Arabs refused. UN personnel who had helped to supervise the truce were then reluctantly withdrawn from Palestine. However, further attempts are being made to prevent the destruction of the holy places in Jerusalem.

Communist Split

The deep split that has taken place behind the iron curtain is expected to be further emphasized this week when the Yugoslav Communist Party holds its convention in Belgrade. Communist groups from Russia and the other nations of eastern Europe were invited to attend the meeting, but they



YOUNG PEOPLE by the thousands have joined the fight against forest fires

declined on the grounds that the Yugoslav Communists have not been toeing the party line. Their action indicates plainly that Yugoslavia will not be quickly forgiven for its defiance.

Meanwhile, Tito and his aides seem to be equally unyielding. In counterblasts against the Cominform—the international Communist group whose criticism started the controversy—they have vigorously defended themselves. Although Russia has plainly endorsed the stand of the Cominform, the people of Yugoslavia seem to be firmly behind their leader. Even Yugoslav students who are being trained as Communist Party leaders in Moscow have—in a surprisingly defiant move—pledged their full support to Tito. In this week's convention in Belgrade it is expected that the Yugoslav Communists will again give Tito their complete allegiance.

Even now—three weeks after the breach came into the open—the background of the disagreement between Tito and the Cominform is not entirely clear. However, all developments indicate that Tito's "independence" was the basic cause of the break.

Woman Tennis Champ

With three Wimbledon tennis crowns to her credit, Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, California, is now looking forward to the national championship matches at Forest Hills in the latter part of the summer. If she can defend her American championship successfully at that time, Miss Brough will surely have a good claim to being the top woman athlete of the year.

In the English championship matches at the famous Wimbledon courts earlier this month, the blonde Californian defeated another American, Doris Hart of Miami, Florida, to take the singles title. Miss Brough then teamed up with Mrs. Margaret Osborne duPont of Wilmington, Delaware, to win the women's doubles. She won her third crown—the mixed doubles—by playing with John Bromwich of Australia. The only other American woman to become a triple



STOREHOUSE FOR DOCUMENTS. Many priceless historical records are kept in the National Archives in Washington, D. C.

champion at Wimbledon in a single year was Alice Marble who achieved that distinction in 1939.

Miss Brough is 25 years old. A native of Oklahoma, she moved to California in 1936 and has been playing top-flight tennis for quite some time. Her achievements during the past year indicate that she has a good chance of maintaining her place among the top-notch players.

Our National Storehouse

When the Freedom Train completes its cross-country tour with its cargo of priceless historical records, such famous documents as the Bill of Rights and the Emancipation Proclamation will be returned to their permanent storage place in the National Archives at Washington, D. C. Authorized by Congress in 1934, the huge Archives building is the best storehouse in the world for valuable documents. Massive concrete vaults and special devices to regulate temperature and humidity combine to create ideal conditions for preserving important national records.

The Archives is more than a mere storehouse, however. In the first place, it works with other government agencies in deciding what records have lasting value and what can be destroyed. Then, in addition to giving documents and other records the best possible care, the Archives makes them available to all who may want to use them. During the past year it had more than 250,000 requests for information.

In the 14 years since the National Archives was set up, it has accumulated a vast number of records touching on our national history. Among them are a quarter of a million sound recordings, more than a million photographs, 30 million feet of motion picture film, and countless numbers of individual documents. Solon Buck, a native of Wisconsin and a well-known historian, is head of the Archives.

Power of Police

One of our readers has called attention to a misunderstanding which might result from reading our recent article on Supreme Court decisions concerning search of property and seizure of evidence by the police (see THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, July 5).

The article dealt only with cases in which federal officers (such as FBI agents) were involved. The constitutional limitations of the Fourth Amendment, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, do not apply to actions of state and local police. This fact was not brought out in the article because all the cases mentioned, as well as the references to other countries, dealt with national rather than local law-enforcement officers.

USA and ERP

To what extent should the United States attempt to influence the domestic policies of nations accepting our aid under the European Recovery Program? This question has been the subject of much discussion in recent weeks. Some think that all foreign governments should—as a condition to receiving our help—be forced to carry out such internal reforms as the United States might call for. Others think that we should grant aid to these needy nations without any qualifications concerning their conduct of internal affairs.

Those who think that we should require the governments we help to adhere to certain specific, domestic policies argue in this way: "If we are to contribute millions of dollars to help a nation bring about recovery, it is but natural that we require the country to set its house in order. When a bank lends money to a business concern which is hard up, the bank invariably sets down the exact conditions with which the business must comply if it is to receive aid.

"In this case, Uncle Sam is the bank—and it is a sound business practice for him to set down in black and white the rules to which the countries accepting our aid must adhere. These rules not only safeguard our investment but help the nation agreeing to them to become prosperous once more."

People who advocate granting assistance without putting binding rules on the countries who accept our help advance these reasons: "The nations taking part in the ERP want—more than anything else—to get back on their own feet. Thus they surely can be trusted to conduct their internal affairs in a way which will best promote economic recovery. Since the domestic problems they face are very different from ours, they are far better qualified to solve them than we Americans are.

"Furthermore, if we attach too exacting conditions to our aid, we may



"LOOKING a gift horse in the mouth." Europe is critical of the restrictions we are putting on aid to be supplied under the European Recovery Program.

fall into a Communist trap. The Communists have maintained that participation in the European Recovery Program would force the nations taking part to give up some of their sovereignty and come under the control of the United States. We can best help the cause of democracy by keeping our hands off the domestic policies of the ERP participants and thus prove without any doubt just how false the Communist propaganda is."

In recent weeks, pacts have been concluded with most of the European countries which are to receive our aid. As they drew up the terms of eligibility for assistance, the representatives of our State Department and of the nations taking part in the program have worked out a number of compromises. In their final form the pacts seem to insure that the participating countries will do their utmost to bring about conditions favorable to recovery while at the same time maintaining their full national sovereignty.



LOUISE BROUGH of California won triple honors in the Wimbledon tennis contests

Pros and Cons of New Law Admitting DP's

(Concluded from page 1)

Semitic groups. Poles, Czechs, Bulgarians and other eastern Europeans want to make their homes elsewhere because of their disagreement with the Soviet-dominated regimes that have been set up in the countries of their birth.

The bill, as passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the President, permits the entry into this country of 200,000 displaced persons in the two-year period beginning July 1, 1948. It permits the entry, also, of 3,000 homeless orphans, under the age of 16, and of 2,000 Czechs who fled their country after the Communist coup there last February. It also allows 15,000 displaced persons now in America on temporary visas to apply for permission to remain here permanently.

To be eligible for admission under the bill, a refugee must have been in a DP camp in Italy or the western occupation zone of Germany or Austria on or before Dec. 22, 1945. The date has led to much controversy because such large numbers of refugees were admitted to camps afterward.

Many Will Be Farmers

Of the 200,000 displaced persons to be allowed to come to America, the bill provides that 30 per cent must be farmers by vocation and 40 per cent must be natives of the Baltic countries—Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia—or of the part of Poland which has been taken over by Russia. It also authorizes the reopening of the regular quotas for Germany and Austria, which had been discontinued during the war.

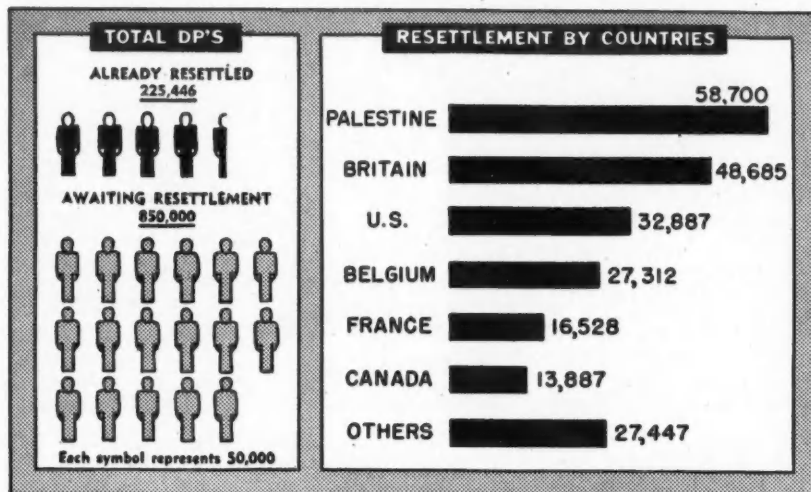


ROAD to hope

The new law is to be administered by three commissioners, who will be named by the President. The commissioners will be responsible for screening and processing displaced persons overseas, transporting them to these shores, and seeing to it that before they are even declared eligible, they have waiting for them jobs that are not wanted by American citizens and housing that is "safe and sanitary" but which is not desired by people here.

Cooperating with the three commissioners, and the agency they are to set up, will be the State Department, the Department of the Army, the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Maritime Commission, and the International Refugee Organization.

According to the plans that have



WHAT HAS HAPPENED to the DP's? More than 225,000 have been resettled in the countries listed on the right, but 850,000 still need homes. The chart does not include 7,000,000 DP's who have returned to their former homelands.

been tentatively made, the Department of the Army will screen eligible displaced persons to determine whether they might be Nazis or Communists or members of other groups considered hostile to America.

Once the DP is accepted, he will be given a visa by the State Department and transported to the United States in a ship provided by the Maritime Commission. Passage in almost all cases will be paid for by the International Refugee Organization, which is an agency of the United Nations and receives its funds from members of the UN.

Upon arriving on these shores, the DP will be further processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which will apply to him the same standards it does to all prospective immigrants. He will be examined to see whether his mental and physical health is good, whether he can read and write his own language, and whether he appears to be good citizenship material.

At this point, volunteer agencies are expected to step in and help the immigrant to travel from the port of entry to the town or farm where a job is presumably waiting for him. Some officials believe that the problem of obtaining employment for the refugee will not be as difficult as it may seem. They point out that since a majority of those to be accepted will probably be women and children, possibly not more than 50,000 jobs will have to be secured.

They also say that many agricultural and manufacturing groups have already indicated their willingness to employ a number of male DP's. Among the industries which have shown interest in the displaced persons are the garment industries of New York City and other large cities and the citrus-fruit growers of southern California. The latter, in fact, are known to have prepared estimates of the number of immigrants they can take on.

While the bill specifically permits the entry of 205,000 displaced persons, there has been a great deal of controversy over the requirements that have been set up for admitting them. Opponents of the measure, including President Truman, contend that it discriminates against the Jews when it sets the "cut-off date" at Dec. 22, 1945. They point out that this disqualifies

between 100,000 and 150,000 Jews who entered western DP camps after that date as a result of anti-Semitic pogroms, or riots, that took place mainly in Poland. Because of this particular requirement, they argue, only about 6,000 Jews will be eligible for admission to the United States under the emergency DP law.

Those who attack the bill insist that Roman Catholics will also find it difficult to enter America. They point to the provision requiring that 40 per cent of the immigrants be natives of the Baltic States or eastern Poland. The great majority of Baltic inhabitants, they argue, are of the Protestant faith, so Protestants are placed in a more favorable position than either Jews or Catholics.

New Law Defended

Supporters of the act deny these charges. They say that Dec. 22, 1945, was set as the "cut-off date" in order to exclude individuals who entered the DP camps merely because they wanted to emigrate from their homelands and not because they had been forced to do so. The bill does not, they maintain, discriminate against Jews as a group.

As for Roman Catholics, the bill's defenders say that most of the refugees from eastern Poland are members of the Roman Catholic Church and that the percentage of Protestants among the Baltic DP's is not as great

as the bill's opponents contend. They say that Catholics will thus constitute a fair proportion of the total number of DP's to be admitted.

But to many Americans, the new law seems entirely unsatisfactory. They hold that at least 400,000 DP's should be permitted to enter this country during the next four years instead of the 205,000 who will be admitted within two years. Four hundred thousand is not too high a figure, they insist, for the DP's admitted will be skilled workers, farmers or members of the professions. Such men will not be burdens to the American people.

Those who favor the bill as it is now constituted reply that this country cannot assimilate 400,000 persons within the next four years over and above the 150,000 who will be admitted yearly under the normal immigration laws. They say that such a number of immigrants would further complicate the housing situation and other problems that at present beset the nation.

Ellis Island

Ellis Island in New York harbor is no longer the beehive of activity it was many years ago. It still serves as an examination center for thousands of newcomers to the United States every year. But most immigrants nowadays are not required to pass through its gates because they have been carefully selected, or "screened" before being permitted to leave their homelands. Only those whose eligibility is questioned, or who are found to have a contagious disease, are required to go to Ellis Island.

Originally a picnic ground used by the Dutch settlers of New York, the island was named for its owner, Samuel Ellis. After it was taken over by the state of New York, it was sold to the federal government for use as an arsenal. Beginning in 1892, it was made into a receiving station for immigrants.

During the next 30 years more than 16 million persons passed through Ellis Island. This was the period of unlimited immigration when as many as one million new settlers arrived annually. But in 1924 a law was passed which checked immigration.



CONGRESS has voted to allow 205,000 displaced persons to come into the United States

Olympic Games Will Open in London July 29

The Contests Have Grown Out of Foot Races Held Centuries Ago in Greece



RICHARD "BOO" MORCUM, formerly of the University of New Hampshire, is America's leading pole vaulter and the outstanding contender for the Olympic crown in his specialty.

ON the morning of July 13 a fire of pine logs burned at the foot of Mt. Olympus in southern Greece. A large crowd watched as a slim young Greek, dressed in running attire, approached the flames carrying an unlighted torch. He thrust the torch into the fire, and when it ignited he held it aloft for all to see. Then he turned toward the north and ran swiftly out of sight on the first leg of the greatest relay run in the world—the carrying of the Olympic flame from Mt. Olympus to Wembley Stadium in London.

During the ensuing 16 days, over 2,000 runners of many nationalities will have carried the flame from torch to torch, each man running about 20 minutes, or, if necessary, crossing water by boat. When the last runner enters the stadium at exactly 4 p.m., on July 29, the XIV Olympic Games will begin.

Further back than history records, some of the people of southern Greece began to hold foot races, in honor of Zeus, on the plain of Olympia, in Elis. These contests gradually assumed greater and greater importance until finally in 776 B.C., the Greeks began to keep a record of the winners of the various events. The games were held every four years until A.D. 394 when the Roman Emperor Theodosius issued a decree forbidding their celebration. In 1896, 15 centuries later, the games were revived, and with the exception of 1916, 1940, and 1944, when war forced their cancellation, they have been celebrated on an international scale ever since.

Seventeen Sports

To many, the Olympic Games comprise merely the track and field events, but in reality there is competition in 17 sports including swimming, boxing, fencing, weight lifting and rowing. American interest naturally centers on the track and field events, for it is there that the United States usually scores her most impressive victories. This year will not be an exception to the rule, for in the opinion of Dean

Cromwell, the head coach of the United States team, his men will win 12 of the 24 track and field events.

Says Cromwell: "The U. S. will score a total of 211 points (based on ten points for first place, five for second, four for third, three for fourth, two for fifth and one for sixth) to runner-up Sweden's 96. Then will come Finland with 49, Australia, 38, Jamaica and Czechoslovakia, 29. Fourteen new Olympic and two world records will high-light the competition. Our athletes will set new Olympic marks in the 200 meters, high and low hurdles, broad jump, pole vault and javelin, and Olympic and world marks in the shot put and discus. We will also win the 100 meters, 400-meter relay, high jump and decathlon."

These are the predictions of the man who should know best, but there are those who believe that unless weather conditions are perfect, the United States contingent will find the going much more difficult. Foremost among those who hold this opinion is Jaakko Mikkola, head coach of track at Harvard University and coach of three Finnish Olympic teams.

"You must remember," says Mikkola, "that this year's phenomenal performances by United States athletes have been accomplished under ideal weather conditions. It is impossible to compare these times and distances with the times and distances of many of the foreign athletes because of the fact that in many cases the latter have had to compete under the worst possible conditions. And don't forget that England is not known for her sunshine, but for her fog. Given a perfect day, I'd say that the Americans will have things pretty much their own way in the shorter races and in the field events, but should it rain, keep an eye on the British and the Scandinavians."

Charles Fonville, of the University of Michigan, holder, unofficially, of the world record in the 16-pound shot put, failed to make the Olympic team in his specialty. However, the three men who defeated him in the trials—Francis Delaney, Wilbur Thompson and James Fuchs—all exceeded the Olympic record and may repeat this performance in the great oval at Wembley Stadium.

Willie Steele, at present the world's only 26-foot broad jumper, demon-

strated at the trials that he is capable of smashing Jessie Owen's world record in this event by producing a gigantic leap of 26 feet, 10 inches. He stepped over the takeoff board by a quarter of an inch, thus nullifying the effort, but he may jump 27 feet at London. Fortune Gordien of the University of Minnesota has been consistently tossing the discus from five to ten feet farther than the Olympic record, and provided that rain does not hinder his performance, he may set a new mark.

Hurdle Race

The toughest race of them all, the 400-meter hurdles, is expected to be won easily by Roy Cochran, of Indiana. The Olympic record at this distance is 52 seconds, and since Cochran has already run under this mark, it is anticipated that he may better it.

On the basis of past performances, Richard "Boo" Morcum, former University of New Hampshire star, would appear to be certain of a new Olympic record in the pole vault, and Steve Seymour, Southern California's great javelin thrower, has a good chance of putting his name in the Olympic record book. Bill Porter, upset winner of the Olympic trials in the 110-meter high hurdles, has already run 13.9 seconds for the distance, which is a fifth of a second better than the Olympic record.

Although the United States has traditionally excelled in the sprints, serious competition is to be faced this year by Southern California's "Pell Mel" Patton in the 200 meters and by old-timer Barney Ewell in the 100 meters. Patton must reckon with the young Australian, John Treloar, while Ewell will have to beat Lloyd La Beach of Panama.

As usual, America will be very weak in the longer races and, in the opinion of Cromwell, will not get a place in any running event longer than half a mile. Few will deny, however, that on an unofficial point score (there is no official point score, since Olympic championships are awarded on an individual basis) the United States should win.

Prospects of U. S. victories in the other competitions are not so certain, although with great strength in the diving events, America may score well

in swimming. In addition, barring any mishap, the California eight-oared crew should bring home a championship.

There are those who say that the Olympic Games should be abolished because of the fact that there always seems to be a great deal of ill-feeling caused by judges' decisions or by supposed slights to national honor. Unpleasant incidents are bound to occur when competition is keen, and they are often greatly magnified because of the international character of the competition.

One of the most discussed episodes of this sort occurred during the games held in London in 1908. The marathon runners had started their 26-mile 385-yard race at Windsor Castle, and Dorando Pietro, an unknown Italian distance man was the first to reach the stadium. All that remained for him to do was circle the quarter mile track once and the championship was his. But he was completely fatigued and had taken no more than a few steps when he stumbled, spun around and collapsed on the track.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS
THE OLYMPIC MEDAL which will be given to winners of the individual events

Aiding a runner in any way is contrary to Olympic rules, but the British track officials helped Pietro to his feet and practically carried him across the finish line. It was later charged by some that the officials were motivated by the desire to keep the American, Johnny Hayes, who was close behind the Italian, from winning the race. Although Hayes was subsequently declared the winner, the incident has remained one of the most unpleasant in Olympic history.

Nevertheless, many people believe that in the long run these games contribute to international understanding and cooperation. In this connection, Kenneth L. Wilson, Vice President of the U. S. Olympic Association writes as follows:

"You may wonder what has caused this great sports concept to sweep the world in half a century, defying wars and hardships, hate and divisiveness, even undergoing suspended animation for a period of 12 years at one time, and being now at a peak of vitality and splendor. You will find the secret of it buried in the immortal words of the first principle of the Olympics:

"The main issue in life is not the victory, but the fight; the essential is not to have won, but to have fought well. To spread these precepts is to pave the way for a more valiant humanity, stronger, and, consequently, more scrupulous and more generous."



WEMBLEY STADIUM in London, where the Olympic Games will be held

Science News

An experiment in gasifying coal is soon to be undertaken in Gorgas, Alabama, by the Bureau of Mines and the Alabama Power Company. A fire will be started in the coal bed by dropping an incendiary bomb into a bore hole. Air will be forced down this hole and gases will be drawn off through a similar opening. The gases so extracted can be burned as fuel or used to make synthetic gasoline.

★ ★ ★

Tiny radio receivers, no larger than a penny match box, have been developed by movie sound men. These are incorporated in your favorite star's hairdo so that when she is acting in a scene she may receive instructions from the director which, otherwise, would necessitate interruptions and costly retakes. Actors simply carry one in a convenient pocket and apply makeup to hide the plastic tube which carries the messages to the ear.

★ ★ ★

Housewives are finding new and practical uses for aluminum foil which is again on the market. Not affected by oven heat, it can be successfully used in lining baking dishes, thus eliminating the need for scrubbing these utensils. Flowers wrapped in the foil and placed in the icebox will keep for a long time. The foil may also be substituted for wax paper in wrapping lunches.

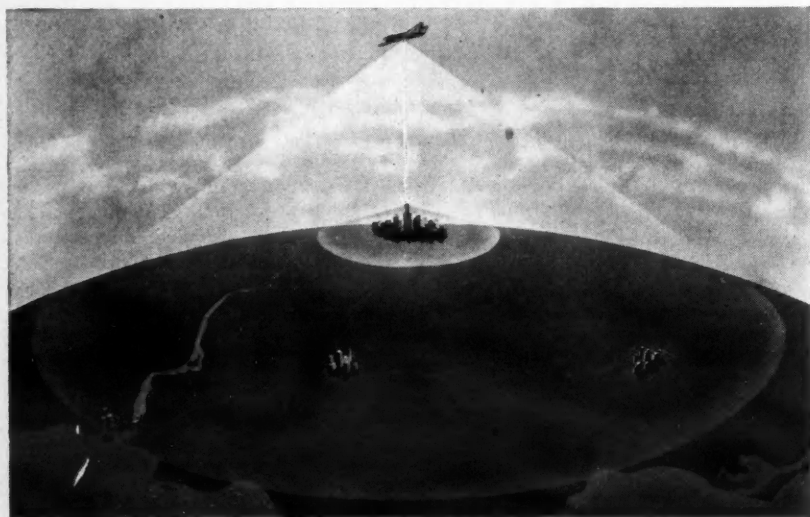
★ ★ ★

"Paper" which will resist the flame of a blowtorch is being used as insulation for various types of electrical equipment. This strong material is called "Terratex" and is made from asbestos and clay pressed into sheets which are paper-thin.

★ ★ ★

"Stratovision" is the newest development in the field of television. It consists of using airplanes in place of the relay stations which now extend the range of television broadcasts.

Because television waves travel in a straight line, they do not carry beyond the horizon and therefore must be relayed in some manner. A plane properly equipped, flying in giant circles at an altitude of 30,000 feet becomes, in effect, a great television antenna, many miles high. Fourteen stratovision planes in different locations could provide television network facilities to about 78 per cent of the nation's population.



TELEVISION "beamed" from an airplane, flying at 30,000 feet, can reach an area with a radius of more than 200 miles. Broadcast from a ground station, the "video" waves usually cover an area with a radius of only about 50 miles.



VACATIONERS are finding many attractive spots in the United States

Another Big Vacation Year

Americans, Travelling at Home and Abroad, Will Spend About Nine Billion Dollars on Holiday Pleasures

MORE people are going on vacations this year than ever before, according to travel agencies and the government officials who study our annual exodus to vacation lands here and abroad.

Though an increasing number are taking their yearly "time off" during the winter months, a majority are going away during the summer and early fall, when they can indulge in traditional forms of recreation—swimming, canoeing, hiking, camping, boating, and just plain sight-seeing.

People who have remained in the United States are taking their vacations mainly at the seashore and in the mountains, though many are visiting places of historic and scenic interest. Those traveling abroad are going chiefly to Canada, France, England, Italy, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries. These nations, which also attracted the greatest number of tourists before the war, are popular with Americans because of their beauty and culture and also because of the relative ease with which Americans can reach them.

Travel officials estimate that between eight and nine billion dollars will be spent on vacations during 1948. While this is somewhat less than the 11 billion dollars spent in 1947, it still is much higher than any of the annual totals in the pre-war period. Before

World War II the greatest vacation year was 1940, when six billion dollars was paid out by pleasure-seeking Americans.

Interestingly enough, most of the money we spend when on our yearly holidays from job and home goes for vacations right here in the United States. Last year, for instance, people paid only 500 million dollars for vacation expenses in foreign countries while over 10 billion—or 20 times that amount—was spent within the confines of this country.

A recent development in the vacation-picture in the United States is the fact that many plants are now shutting down completely during specified periods so that all their employees can take their yearly holidays at the same time. This trend, which has been dubbed "mass vacations," promises to continue, and travel agencies and resort owners are viewing the movement with some concern. If it gains additional converts as the years go by, it may cause the tourist industry to change certain practices in order to accommodate the great number of people who will seek vacation pleasures simultaneously.

As in former years, rivalry is continuing among the various means of transportation, and efforts are being made to attract the vacation-bound customer by the latest improvements in modern travel. Bus companies are providing a greater number of buses with comfortable sleeping facilities during the night. Airlines and shipping concerns are also increasing the comforts to be provided their clients, and railroads are stressing the conveniences of their particular mode of travel in an effort to interest the booming tourist trade.

For those who have gone or are going abroad this year, the international situation has turned out to be less threatening than had been feared. And, with a near-record number of vacationists going to foreign lands, such nations as England and France will be able to relieve their "dollar shortage" to a certain extent as a result of the money that will be spent there. Consequently they will be in a better position to buy the commodities which they so sorely need from the United States.

Study Guide

Displaced Persons

1. How many European refugees will be permitted to come to this country during the next two years in accordance with the bill passed during the recent session of Congress?
2. What is the number of displaced persons now being cared for in Germany, Austria, and Italy?
3. Why have the DP's from Russian-occupied countries refused to return to their former homes?
4. Why are Jewish DP's from Poland and other countries unwilling to go back to their native lands?
5. What department of our government will screen DP's to prevent the entrance of people who are hostile to our way of life?
6. Who will pay for the refugees' passage to America?

Discussion

1. Do you feel that the number of DP's we plan to admit is about right—or would you increase or decrease it? Support your answer with definite reasons.
2. No DP's who entered camps later than December 22, 1945, will be allowed to enter the United States under the new law. Why will this provision keep many Jews from migrating to our country? Do you consider this "cut-off date" unfair, or do you feel that some such provision is necessary?

Dutra's SALTE

1. In what way does SALTE, the five-year plan proposed by President Dutra, provide for increasing Brazil's agricultural output?
2. What would it do in order to increase the production of electric power?
3. Why is electric power especially important to Brazil?
4. In what two ways does President Dutra hope to improve the health of the Brazilian people?
5. What part of the five-year plan calls for spending most money?
6. What is UNESCO?
7. In what way will UNESCO play a part in the development of Brazil's interior regions?

Discussion

1. Many Brazilians believe that their country is a "land of the future." What reasons have they for thinking as they do? What tremendous obstacles must the nation overcome?
2. What has Brazil done to keep foreigners from gaining control of business in her country? Do you consider the step wise or unwise? Why?

Miscellaneous

1. Name two famous documents that will be returned to permanent storage in the National Archives after the Freedom Train completes its tour.
2. What cabinet post do the Finnish Communists want to control? Why is this a key position?
3. Describe how a university and a community recently cooperated in an interesting project to promote international understanding.
4. What arguments are advanced by those who think that we should require the European governments which we are assisting under the ERP to carry out certain domestic policies? How do people who think we should not put too exacting qualifications on our aid support their position?
5. Name three youth organizations which are extremely active in preventing and suppressing forest fires.
6. Why have Communist groups from most of the nations of eastern Europe declined an invitation to attend the Yugoslav Communist convention this week?

Pronunciations

Carnauba—kahr-nou'ba
Dutra—doo'truh
Elis—e'lis
Iquitos—ē-kē'tōs
Minas Gerais—mē'nās zhē-ris'
Rio de Janeiro—rē'o dā zhā-nā'rō